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The
American Historical Review

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION AT PHILADELPHIA

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Philadelphia, December 26, 27, 29, and 30, 1902. It was in all respects successful and satisfactory. Many members were in attendance, the programme was excellent, and there was everywhere indication of the great activity and vitality of the Association, and of the work it is doing for the promotion of historical scholarship in America. The meeting deserves no less strong an adjective than inspiring. It showed how thoroughly the historical work of the country is organized, and how much the task of the individual investigator and teacher is lightened and his efficiency improved by the generous criticism and thoughtful suggestion of others. In the best sense of the word, American scholars are to-day writing history by the coöperative method; one does not seek to supplant the other, but to supplement his labors and to give him encouragement and help. The acquaintanceship and good fellowship which are produced by the meetings of the Association are in consequence much more than merely pleasant and agreeable; they are a distinct aid to the upbuilding of sound historical scholarship. Moreover, one could not listen to the papers that were read without being impressed also with the great amount of thoroughly scientific work that is now being carried forward. The materials of foreign as well as of American archives and libraries are profitably and sanely used to an extent until recently quite unknown. The various commissions and boards of the Association showed by their reports that they are earnestly and industriously doing their part for the classification and collection of material, for the publication of papers, and in the fulfilment of other plans which

will be of inestimable service to the future student of American history. The members of these committees freely give their time and attention to these duties, from which they receive no personal benefit.

The arrangements for the meeting were carefully planned and admirably carried out. Although sessions were held in five different places, so judiciously were the details managed that there was not the least confusion or discomfort. When so many persons were unsparing in their efforts, it seems almost invidious to express appreciation of the labors of any one in particular, but possibly it will not be amiss to mention especially the work of Professor J. B. McMaster, the chairman of the programme committee, and the tireless attentions of Professor Herman V. Ames, the secretary of the committee of arrangements. The friends of the Association in Philadelphia were very generous in their hospitality. Every afternoon and evening except Sunday some form of friendly entertainment was provided. On Friday evening after the joint session a reception was held at the Drexel Institute in honor of the presidents of the Historical and Economic Associations. Luncheons were served by the University of Pennsylvania after the morning sessions on Saturday and Monday. At the Museum of Science and Art, a tea was given Saturday afternoon by the university faculties. An informal smoker was held at the University Club Saturday evening. On Monday evening the Historical Society of Pennsylvania gave a reception and supper, and Tuesday Mr. Henry C. Lea, the president-elect, was the host of the Association at a luncheon in the hall of the American Philosophical Society. The privileges of the University Club were granted to the men members of the Association, while the ladies were shown like courtesy by the New Century Club. The pleasure of the meeting was much increased by the opportunity of visiting the rooms of the Historical Society and of the Philosophical Society, and by the interest taken in the Association by citizens of Philadelphia, whose historical work has long been known to American students.

The programme, carefully arranged so as to give to each session a particular center of interest, was quite as good as usual; and perhaps no stronger word of commendation is necessary. All of the papers provided for were, with one exception, read, and the readers as a rule regarded the limits of the length set by the committee on programme — a matter of no slight importance. Following the practice of the last two years, two sessions were held jointly with the Economic Association, at one of which the annual addresses of the presidents were read. The Church History Section

did not present a separate programme; there has been a growing feeling that there is no especial reason for separation, and that the cause of church history, as well as of secular history, is not materially advanced by segregation. If topics in church history are treated thoroughly and scientifically, there is no ground for their exclusion from the general programme. It might be well to say, however, that the existence of a separate Church History Section did not come about by a cleavage of the Association, but was due to the affiliation, some seven years ago, of a separate society with the Association.

One session of this meeting was given up to the consideration of topics in diplomacy and diplomatic history, and those especially interested have taken into consideration the formation of a distinct section in which matters of diplomatic history and current problems of international law may be discussed. There may be difference of opinion as to whether there is good ground for taking such a step, but it may be argued that it is distinctly worth while for members who are paying attention to such subjects to gather together and to give some thought to the preparation of papers; and, however this may be, there is such obvious community of interest that to organize in connection with the Historical Association certainly seems better than to establish a separate society.

The first evening, Friday, a joint session was held with the American Economic Association at Drexel Institute. Mr. Joseph Wharton presided and welcomed the Associations. Captain A. T. Mahan, president of the Historical Association, discussed the subject of Subordination in Historical Treatment. He passed rapidly over certain fundamental but well-recognized attainments of every successful historical writer, such as thoroughness and accuracy of knowledge, intimate acquaintance with innumerable facts, and mastery of the sources of evidence; he referred only in a few words to the need of sound judgment and critical faculty in the discovery of isolated truth and in the estimation of particular facts. He dwelt at length on the necessity of organization of material, on the need of interpretation that brings out the essence of a subject. Knowledge acquired by faithful, rigid, acute examination of witnesses, and by the sifting of evidence is the material with which the historian has to deal, out of which he has to build up an artistic creation which is much more than a bundle of ascertained facts, however undeniable each individual assertion may be. To present numerous related truths so as to convey an impression which will be *the* truth is the difficult task of the writer of real history, the chief

problem of the man who would be more than a mere annalist, or the compiler of arid details. Ill-arranged particulars not only confuse and weary the reader, but often leave erroneous impressions that are not far removed from falsehoods. "For the casual reader emphasis is essential to due comprehension; and in artistic work emphasis consists less in exaggeration of color than in the disposition of details in regard to foreground and background, and the grouping of accessories in due subordination to a central idea." The function, therefore, of the historian is not merely to accumulate facts, at once accurately and in entirety, but to present them in such a way that the wayfaring man may not err in his understanding of them. Facts must be so presented as to show essential unity; but unity is not the exclusion of all save one, it is "a multiplicity in which all the many that enter into it are subordinated to one dominant thought or purpose of the designer, whose skill it is to make each and all enhance the dignity and harmony of the central idea."

Professor E. R. A. Seligman, the president of the Economic Association, spoke on Economics and Social Progress. He dwelt on the fact that great changes had taken place in America, whose history was the history of national infancy, and that in addition to other forces economic impulses are everywhere discernible. By fully recognizing the influence of economic strivings and conditions in the past one is better enabled to appreciate the meaning of the present and to look forward hopefully to the future. Such study helps to banish the idea that America's present prosperity must be followed by decadence. There are six points which differentiate us from the civilization of the past: first, the practical exhaustion of free land, without which slavery is not likely to exist; second, the predominance of industrial capital, which means not industrial aristocracy, but democracy; third, the modern application of scientific methods to industry, making for international friendship and coöperation; fourth, the development of a competitive régime, which is to be raised to a higher plane, and not destroyed; fifth, the emergence of a true public opinion; sixth, the existence of the democratic ideal.

The Saturday morning session was held in Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania. Provost Harrison of the university welcomed the Association and spoke of the history of the university and its relation to the past of the city. All the papers read during the morning were on subjects in American history. The title of Dr. James Schouler's paper was *The American of 1775*. It dealt chiefly with social and industrial conditions of the Revolutionary

days, and gave an interesting description of slavery and white servitude of the time. Dr. James Sullivan in a paper entitled *The Antecedents of the Declaration of Independence* sought to show where the main philosophical assertions of the Declaration had previously appeared in earlier writings. He did not seek to trace out in detail the modern compact philosophy with which Jefferson was imbued, nor to mark out the connection between the theories of Jefferson and those of the English philosophers of the seventeenth century. He confined his attention to ancient writers, bringing out the fact that Protagoras the Sophist in the fifth century B. C. had put forth the compact theory of the state, that Socrates had spoken of natural law, that Aristotle and Plato referred to fundamental laws to which formal laws should conform in spirit, and that by the beginning of the fifth century A. D. all of the important principles of the Declaration had been enunciated. The notion that there is a compact to obey kings appears in the writings of St. Augustine, where may also be found the thought that consent is the basis of government, and that obedience to bad laws can be refused. The influence of Augustine through the Middle Ages serves to connect the ideas of the ancient world with the philosophers whose thinking was more directly felt by the Revolutionary fathers.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson, of the University of Chicago, read a valuable paper on *Letters from the Federal Convention of 1787*, which will prove helpful to those who are seeking to understand the work of the Convention. These letters supplement the official journal, and the accounts of the debates given by Madison and others. The writers occasionally naïvely disregarded their obligations of secrecy and disclosed to their correspondents in some measure the character of the discussions that were in progress. By the study of these papers some additional light is gained on such important matters as the great controversy between the large and the small state parties. It is Professor Jameson's intention to publish in the *Report* of the Association other studies in the work of the Philadelphia Convention; among other things he will prove that we have no accurate text of any of the various plans that were introduced, and will show how the contents of these plans can be more fully determined by a comparative study of the journals and letters from the Convention.

Professor William MacDonald, of Brown University, read a paper on *A Neglected Point of View in American Colonial History*. He declared that in spite of the great activity in publication and investigation there obtains still a natural tendency to dwell on

matters of merely antiquarian interest, and that as a consequence the main lines of colonial progress and development are not properly traced and followed, that colonies are treated separately as if they were quite unlike in character and experience, and that as a result the trouble with England ending in war and revolution generally flashes upon the scene quite unexpectedly, thus losing for the average reader most of its real nature and actual significance. The thought to be emphasized is that the colonies were part of the English Empire; their progress should be studied as a part of the history of English colonization; only by such study can early American history be understood. An appreciation of this palpable fact would dissipate the atmosphere of provincialism with which our history is still enclosed. By the student not desiring to promote patriotism, but to show facts, the West Indian possessions of England must not be neglected as if they held no place and played no part in colonial history; the general position of these colonies, especially in the generation preceding the Revolution, is very important. While not stimulating to American pride, the truth remains that the sugar islands were more seriously considered by the mother-country than were her continental possessions. Professor MacDonald was also of the opinion that many phases of American life, notably slavery, could properly be understood only by a comprehensive examination of the conditions of the Empire. He also spoke in an interesting and suggestive way of the desirability of studying the introduction of English law into America, and its gradual modification by local usage and custom. This paper is in a measure supplementary to one read by Professor Herbert L. Osgood at the Washington meeting, which dealt with American colonial history as a part of the history of English colonization, and traced out in broad lines the relationship of England and her colonies in the seventeenth century.

An interesting paper on Reasons for the Withdrawal of the French from Mexico was read by Professor C. A. Duniway, of Leland Stanford Junior University. It examined the question as to whether or not the withdrawal of French troops which left the ill-starred Maximilian to his fate should be attributed, as writers customarily declare, to the interference of the United States and the plain intimation of Seward that the presence of a foreign army in Mexico could not be tolerated. Professor Duniway sought to show that the purpose of Napoleon was to build up in America a Latin influence able to counterbalance that of the United States, and that the true reason for giving up this earnest effort was overpowering necessity arising from many sources, and not simply the objec-

tion that came, late in the day, from Washington. Four facts, he said, were to be considered: the situation in Mexico, where it was plain that there was not the acquiescence in the rule of Maximilian that Napoleon had hoped for; such dissatisfaction in France, not only with the expense of Mexican conquest, but with several aspects of imperial plans and methods of administration, that there could be no reliance on the continuing support of the people; the disturbing conditions in Europe, where Bismarck's strong hand was already visible, indicating the desirability of France's husbanding her resources and concentrating her energies rather than seeking distinction beyond the sea; and lastly, the attitude of the United States, which must be considered only as a contributing cause for the abandonment of the somewhat quixotic enterprise. The first alarming note was sent to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister in Paris, November 6, 1865, when Napoleon was already under great pressure; and when the later threatening communications were sent by Seward the difficulty of retaining the army in Mexico was already nearly if not quite sufficient to determine the policy of the French government. By wise and judicious delay and by objecting at the critical moment Seward satisfied the demands of the people of this country, and yet took no serious risk of bringing on war with France. It may be said that, while this interpretation is less gratifying to American pride than is the usual interpretation, it does not detract from the wisdom of Seward's diplomacy.

The meeting of Saturday evening, at which Mr. Gregory B. Keen, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, presided, was held in the rooms of that society, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. The first speaker was the Honorable James Breck Perkins, who discussed at some length the history of the French Parliaments. He spoke of the character and constitution of this body, and especially of the continuing controversy, which lasted with varying intensity for centuries, between the king and Parliament as to the right or the duty of the judges to register the ordinances of the king; this was a central line of constitutional history until the Revolution. Mr. William B. Weeden, in a paper on *The Art of Weaving, a Handmaid of Civilization*, aimed not to give a technical history, but to show how one of the humblest and most domestic arts has grown out of man's experience and his contest with nature. Prehistoric as well as historic materials were freely used, and the gradual development of the upright loom among simple peoples was illustrated by outline drawings. He likewise spoke of the great variety of human mo-

tives that have stimulated the weaver ; desire of comfort, awe in worship, pride of display, love of home, longing for symbolical utterance, have all moved him and contributed to his development and to the growth of his art. Professor Charles W. Colby, of McGill University, read a very entertaining paper on The Attractiveness of History.

The programme of Monday morning was in the field of European history. Professor Earle W. Dow, of the University of Michigan, in a paper on Some French Communes in the Light of their Charters advocated the following propositions : first, we shall have to modify present opinion in regard to the form and content of at least many of the charters ; far from being unarranged and unordered collections of numerous unexplained matters, they are oftentimes intelligible and sensibly arranged solutions of a few problems in local conditions : second, by looking at the communes through glasses thus readjusted we get a clearer view of such associations, especially of their early aims and business ; in many instances at least, it is quite evident that their main function was to aid in the maintenance of law and order.

Professor John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins, presented a paper on Municipal Problems in Medieval Switzerland, calling attention to the condition of the cities, which by the close of the Middle Ages had become sovereign states joined together in a feeble confederation, but practically independent. Their governments, therefore, touched the highest and lowest forms of administration : treaties with kings, private law, criminal law, markets, streets, and stray animals, all came within the purview of the municipal council. The necessity of city walls for military defense had a great influence on the inner life of the community. Two forms of government existed at this time in Swiss cities. In one the trade guilds had an important place and in the other they were forbidden ; the first formed a representative government, the other, an aristocracy ; both extended their powers over districts outside the city walls. The paper indicated briefly how under these circumstances trade, taxation, paving, police, social and private conduct, and other matters were regulated. Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson read a brief bibliography on Italian communal history, giving a classification of the best secondary authorities and of collections of source material. He added helpful critical comments on the more important works. The fourth paper, by Professor Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, was a condensation of the article appearing in this number of the REVIEW, the result of a fresh study of material in the French archives and elsewhere.

After luncheon in Houston Hall a short session was held, in which only one paper was read. It was by Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, on Party Politics in Indiana during the Civil War, a valuable treatment of an important subject. It dealt chiefly with the character of party opposition to the Lincoln administration. The "War Democrats" sought to bring about a cessation of party strife and to aid the vigorous prosecution of the war. The "Copperheads," as the Republicans contemptuously termed the extreme peace-party, were factious in their opposition, preferring the triumph of the Confederacy to the preservation of the Union by force. The main body of the Democrats in the state became almost exclusively a party of negation and obstruction, antagonizing Lincoln's conduct of the war, especially at all points where it seemed that the work of the administration might make for emancipation; they were a party of conciliation and compromise in the interest of slavery, a party of antipathy toward abolition and toward New England as the nest of abolition heresies, a party of traditional dissatisfaction with the tariff, of attachment to abstract principles concerning constitutional right and the rights of the individual against arbitrary government. The strange and fantastic proposal for the preservation of the Union by ending the war, involving as it did the formation of a Union party in the south able to suppress secession and to bring about a peaceable settlement between the sections, was almost the only constructive proposition put forth during the course of the war. Mr. Woodburn's entire paper, which will be published in the *Annual Report* of the Association, will discuss the struggle between Governor Morton and the Peace Legislature of 1863, the secret political orders of the state, arbitrary arrests, and treason trials, and will close with a brief consideration of the Milligan case.

At the second joint session with the Economic Association, which was held in Griffith Hall, Provost Harrison presided. The subject of Currency Problems in the Orient was discussed by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who was followed by Mr. Charles A. Conant, Mr. G. Bruce Webster, and Mr. Horace White. The article by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin which appears in the present number of the REVIEW was read at this session, an interesting treatment of what might seem at first an arid topic.

Tuesday morning was given up to subjects in diplomatic history, especially those suggested by the proposed Isthmian canal. The meeting was held in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Hiram Bingham, Jr., read an interesting account of the Scots

Darien Settlement in 1698. With new details and with reference to new materials, the story was told of the organization of Paterson's famous company, its dastardly mismanagement, the sufferings of the colonists, and the final miserable failure of the enterprise. Professor George G. Wilson, of Brown University, commented on a letter of Humboldt which was printed in this REVIEW (Vol. VII., p. 704); he spoke of the influence of the letter, and the value of the information and advice it contained. Professor L. M. Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr, rapidly traced the history of the Isthmian transit question and designated four distinct phases through which the policy regarding the transit between the oceans has passed: first, the very early national European policy, coming from the fact that Spain held colonies on the Pacific, and that England also desired influence in the region and sought to control the passage; second, the Anglo-American policy, ending in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which provided for the neutrality of the canal; third, the international policy, following the example of the international guaranty of neutrality of the Suez Canal; fourth, the American national policy, arising from the American practice of holding aloof from the European concert, as well as from our peculiar interest and commanding position in the Western Hemisphere.

Professor John H. Latané, of Washington and Lee University, in a paper on The Neutralization Features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty ably discussed the general principle involved in the term neutralization and tried to deduce from examples of so-called neutralized countries and waterways the real significance of the term, and the duties, rights, and obligations involved. He advanced the view that, while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty professes to establish neutralization, its provisions are in reality contradictory and ambiguous, and that so long as England wishes to maintain a free hand in the management of the Suez Canal, which she still does in spite of the convention of 1888, she will probably not be disposed to hold us to a strict interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, for the conditions of the Suez and Panama canals are so similar that any rule which may be developed in the one case will in all likelihood be applied in the other.

In a paper entitled Central America and the American Foreign Policy Dr. J. M. Callahan emphasized the necessity of a study of the diplomatic correspondence of commercial as well as of political agents in Spanish America beginning with 1809; only by such study, he said, could one understand the development of the idea of the Monroe doctrine in the mind of Monroe, who was secretary of state from 1811 to 1817 and continued to read the despatches after

he became President. In 1823, after issuing his message, he sent one of his closest friends on a secret mission to watch the Holy Alliance. Dr. Callahan also gave a sketch of our relations with Central America from 1822 down to the end of the Civil War. It is noteworthy that in the time of Buchanan one of our prominent diplomats proposed in a long dispatch that the United States should enter into treaties of alliance with the Spanish-American republics on the basis of the Monroe doctrine and non-expansion toward the south. It is plain that during the Civil War Central America, fearing European intrusion and the possible encroachment of the filibusters, favored the cause of the north and Union, and became more and more friendly with the authorities at Washington.

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey was not present, and his paper was therefore read by Mr. J. B. Henderson, Jr., who had been largely responsible for the preparation of the programme for this session. The paper presented a parallel between the problems of the Suez Canal and those presented by the Panama Canal. The new canal, like the older one, would effect a change in the world's trade routes, and the courses of both canals lie within the limits of states themselves too poor and too weak to act as protectors. They will inevitably bring up political and military questions of similar import; they are alike in the early application of principles of neutralization by general guaranty and in the later substitution of national for international guaranty. Moreover, Professor Woolsey prophesied that as England has strengthened her hold upon Egypt to control Suez, so the United States, forced to protect the canal, is likely to acquire a certain political authority in Central America and to assume large responsibility for the conduct of the United States of Colombia. After the formal papers, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, spoke entertainingly of the history of the American Philosophical Society from the time of its foundation by Franklin, one hundred fifty years ago, and of the valuable manuscript materials in the vaults of the society, not the least important being the original journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition, an exact transcription of which is soon to be published.

At the Washington meeting the members that were present from the south held an informal gathering and appointed a committee to investigate the status of historical study and teaching in the southern states, and to make a report at the Philadelphia meeting. This committee, of which Professor Frederick W. Moore was chairman, after a careful examination of more than sixty degree-conferring institutions, reported to the group of Southern members in

attendance at Philadelphia. The report showed that history is taught in every one, that each year fully half the students are enrolled in at least one class in history, and that while twelve colleges offer less than six hours per week there are sixteen offering more than twelve. In more than fifty of the cases examined the professor has to give a portion of his time to other subjects. The course in history offered is in many instances not strong, but the outlook is very encouraging. Noteworthy improvement in many directions has come within the past ten years. Some twenty institutions have extended their courses of history and have put the work in charge of young men who have taken their degrees from the best institutions in America and abroad. There are, moreover, many Southern students engaged in working for the doctorate in the larger universities of the country, and they are writing creditable dissertations and making important investigations of historical material; the professors in the southern colleges not only are offering stimulus to their students, but are themselves engaged in work of historical research. The committee recommended that investigation be made into the facilities offered by American colleges before 1860 for the study of history and allied subjects, as well as into the character of the instruction furnished. In accordance with this suggestion such committee was appointed.

The business meeting of the Association, which was held Monday afternoon, was not less interesting and significant than the other sessions. It showed that the Association is growing in strength and has to quite a remarkable degree enlisted the coöperation of the active historical workers of the country, each one of whom is ready to do his part in the various enterprises that are under way. The number of members is now so large and the different parts of the country so well represented that some new need in organization and in methods of administration is not unlikely soon to arise. The idea of having a special section for the consideration of questions in diplomatic history and of problems in international law and practice has already been mentioned. Something was also said at this meeting of the desirability of finding some means for the more intimate association of those especially engaged in the study of political science and kindred subjects. Such an informal organization as that made by the Southern members at Washington and continued at Philadelphia is an indication of the various interests included in the Historical Association, and an example of how those interested in a special line of work or in particular investigations may make use of the general gathering for furthering their study and the carrying on of their plans. After

all, in spite of the different elements that seem to be coming together, there is no great danger of disruption of the larger body. History, it may safely be said, is a commanding subject, and is not likely to be subordinated to other studies, while the capacity for organization and progress shown by its course in the past seems to prove the Association competent for solving the problems which its very advancement and success have brought in their train, and for working out the completer system which development and increasing interest may demand.

The report of the treasurer was as gratifying as usual, a tribute to the excellent management of Dr. Bowen. The assets of the Association were given at \$20,497.21, an increase during the year of \$6,019.56, of which \$4,953 came from the legacy left by Dr. Herbert B. Adams. The total membership of the Association is now not far from nineteen hundred. The most important new enterprise undertaken by the Association was a plan for securing the publication of a series of reprints of valuable early American narratives. This plan was approved by the Council and favored by the Association. Its adoption was coupled with the proviso that it should be expressly stipulated in any contract with the publishers that the Association should not be committed to purchasing any of the books or to giving any pecuniary aid to the enterprise. To carry the plan into operation a committee was provided for, whose duty it should be to secure a general editor and to give him such instructions as should define the relations of the Association to the undertaking and protect its interests. Professors George B. Adams, Albert Bushnell Hart, and George L. Burr were appointed as such committee; they subsequently chose Professor J. Franklin Jameson as general editor. The Historical Manuscripts Commission, through its chairman, Professor E. G. Bourne, reported that it was preparing for publication the diary of Salmon Portland Chase from July 21, 1862, to October 12, 1862, and the letters received by Secretary Chase in the years 1862-1865 from George S. Denison, collector of internal revenue in New Orleans. The letters are of considerable significance in their disclosure of actual conditions in Louisiana after the occupation by the northern army. It will also print about fifty letters of Mr. Chase to E. S. Hamlin, of Cleveland, Ohio, covering the years 1848-1860, and a selection of the letters received by Mr. Chase from prominent public men, mainly during the Civil War. The Commission further reported that Professor Frederick J. Turner is engaged in preparing for the printer the correspondence sent to the home government by Genet, Adet, and Fouchet, French ministers to this country in Washington's administration. Professor William

MacDonald, for the Public Archives Commission, stated that the forthcoming report will contain a description of the condition and extent of the public archives of Illinois and Oregon, as well as something concerning the Spanish and Mexican material bearing on the early history of Texas, now in the possession of the University of Texas; also that reports are in preparation on the archives of Maryland, California, and the Revolutionary counties of Carolina. Professor George B. Adams, chairman of the board of editors of the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, made a short report on the work of the board, and commented especially on the number of substantial articles in European history that have been sent in for publication. Dr. E. C. Richardson, in behalf of the Bibliographical Committee, spoke of various plans that had been submitted and taken under consideration, and reported that full bibliographies of Louisiana and Florida were promised for completion in 1903. The committee has collected the opinions of various scholars as to the chief bibliographical needs at the present time and is taking steps, so far as replies relate to American history, to have the suggested fields covered either through private enterprise or with the help of the committee.

The committee on the Justin Winsor Prize, by its chairman, Professor Charles M. Andrews, recommended that the prize for the year 1902 be awarded to Dr. Charles McCarthy, of Madison, Wisconsin, for his monograph on "The Antimasonic Party," and that honorable mention be made of Mr. W. R. Smith's monograph on "South Carolina as a Royal Province." The committee stated that they desire all contestants to provide a critical bibliography of satisfactory character, that it is highly desirable that more attention be paid to style and form of expression than is usually the case, and also that for the convenience of the committee the manuscript should be neat and legible. The committee on time and place of meeting, composed of Professors William A. Dunning, A. L. P. Dennis, and F. H. Hodder, reported that various places had been considered, notably Madison, Chicago, and Nashville, but it seemed best to hold the next meeting in New Orleans, December 28-31, 1903. This report was adopted by the Association. The committee on nominations, composed of Professor George G. Wilson, Professor John H. Latané, and Mr. Maurice Zéligson, proposed for the ensuing year the following list of officers, for whom the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association: Mr. Henry Charles Lea, of Philadelphia, was elected president; Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, first vice-president; Mr. Edward McCrady, of Charleston, South Carolina, second vice-president; Mr.

A. Howard Clark, Professor Charles H. Haskins, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, and Professor Samuel M. Jackson were reëlected to the positions they had held during the preceding year; Professors George L. Burr and Edward P. Cheyney were chosen as members of the Council in place of Professor William A. Dunning and Mr. Peter White, who have served three years. Below is given a list of the officers of the Association, and also the membership of the commissions and committees, whose members are appointed by the Council.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION.

<i>President,</i>	Henry Charles Lea, Esq., 2000 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
<i>First Vice-President,</i>	Goldwin Smith, Esq., Toronto, Canada.
<i>Second Vice-President,</i>	Edward McCrady, Esq., Charles- ton, S. C.
<i>Secretary,</i>	A. Howard Clark, Esq., Smith- sonian Institution, Washing- ton.
<i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	Professor Charles H. Haskins, 15 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Clarence W. Bowen, Esq., 130 Fulton St., New York.
<i>Secretary of the Church History Section,</i>	Professor Samuel M. Jackson, 692 West End Avenue, New York.

Executive Council (in addition to above named officers):

Hon. Andrew D. White, ¹	Captain Alfred T. Mahan, ¹
President James B. Angell, ¹	Professor J. Franklin Jameson,
Henry Adams, Esq., ¹	Professor A. Lawrence Lowell,
Hon. George F. Hoar, ¹	Herbert Putnam, Esq.,
James Schouler, Esq., ¹	Professor Frederick J. Turner,
Professor George P. Fisher, ¹	Professor George L. Burr,
James Ford Rhodes, Esq., ¹	Professor Edward P. Cheyney.
	Charles Francis Adams, Esq., ¹

Committees:

Finance Committee: Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., 261 Broadway,
New York, chairman, George S. Bowdoin, Esq.

¹ Ex-presidents.

Committee on Programme for the Nineteenth Meeting: Professor William A. Dunning, Columbia University, chairman, Professors George P. Garrison, Charles H. Haskins, Frederick W. Moore, and the Very Reverend Charles L. Wells.

Local Committee for the Nineteenth Meeting: Professor John R. Ficklen, Tulane University, chairman, President Edwin A. Alderman, William Beer, Esq., Professor Alcée Fortier and William W. Howe, Esq. (with power to choose their own chairman and to add auxiliary members).

Committee on the Entertainment of Ladies at the Nineteenth Meeting: Miss Ida M. Tarbell, 141 East Twenty-fifth St., New York, chairman, Mrs. George O. Robinson (with authority to add auxiliary members at the discretion of the chairman).

Delegates to the International Congress of Historical Studies at Rome: Hon. Andrew D. White, William Roscoe Thayer, Esq., and Worthington C. Ford, Esq.

Editors of The American Historical Review: Professors Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin, H. Morse Stephens, George B. Adams, J. Franklin Jameson, and William M. Sloane.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Professor Edward G. Bourne, Yale University, chairman, Professor Frederick W. Moore, Professor Theodore C. Smith, Reuben G. Thwaites, Esq., Professor George P. Garrison, and Worthington C. Ford, Esq.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize: Professor Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr, Pa., chairman, Professors Edward P. Cheyney, Charles H. Hull, Williston Walker, and Roger Foster, Esq. (In Professor Andrews's absence during a portion of the year Professor Hull will act as chairman of the committee.)

Public Archives Commission: Professor Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania, chairman, Professors William MacDonald, Herbert L. Osgood, John M. Vincent, Charles M. Andrews, and Edwin E. Sparks.

Committee on Bibliography: Ernest C. Richardson, Esq., Princeton University, chairman, Messrs. A. P. C. Griffin, George Iles, William C. Lane, Reuben G. Thwaites, and Professors Charles Gross and Max Farrand.

Committee on Publications: Professor George W. Knight, Ohio State University, chairman, A. Howard Clark, Esq., Professors Fred M. Fling, Samuel M. Jackson, Elizabeth Kendall, Anson D. Morse, and Earle W. Dow.

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